Nays. -Should Dunn se able to unite his stragglers with all the Desicerats and South Americans on such a proposition as I have indicated by telegraph (ruling out all past candidates and allowing a plurality to choose a new man), it will of course be adopted. But what then? Our friends will vote for Banks as before, and we shall see whether the piebalds can be rallied in one solid phalanx to rule out those votes. I do not believe it; I doubt that they will even agree to pass any such resolution. It would be a novel experiment for those who oppose Mr. Banks to combine to nullify the votes of a very decided plurality of the House-for those who cannot agree to form a plurality to say to those who steadily do form one that their votes shall, for that reason, be thrown out. I think the scheme will fail, and that a simple plurality rule will soon be moved by some Democrat or South American and carried. I know the desire for an organization is very general here, and that the Administration, for urgent reasons, partakes of it; and I still think the week will not close without

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856.

The Senate reposes upon its dignity, and nov only deigns to meet twice a week for a few hours This arrangement is convenient to those who are inclined to use their official positions for personal sdvantage. Senators may draw eight dollars a day and pursue their ordinary professions without the least interruption under the present system. If gentlemen would reflect that a great deal of Executive business is to be done which must consame time anyhow, they might properly appropriate this legislative interregnum to its considerafion. As it is, they take the world easy, and let the public interests look after themselves.

Now that the Committee on Printing in the Senate has been appointed, a dead set has been made upon the three Members for the large patronage which they have the power to dispense; Binding and Printing contracts, and other spoils, are among the peculiar advantages of this Commit tee, and hence connection with it has been sought by those who are not exclusively devoted to naional interests, and cherish some regard for their oven. It seems to be a singular feature in the distribution of Washington favors, that the rich competitors are those upon whom fortune most invaria-bly smiles. The inference does not follow of course, that being best able to remove obstacles. they are the most likely to employ the means for ruch an end; but it does seem to be fated, as if the premises and the conclusion were as intimately consected as any proposition and corrollary in Euclid.

The present members of this Committee are hose who officiated in the last Congress, and who have had no repreach connected with their names or action. Their first business will be to consider the case of the Superintendent of Public Printing, Mr. Seaman; and, indeed, their first meeting prepared the way for this investigation. Serious charges are preferred against this individual, intolving the correct discharge of his official duties, and implicating in no small degree the integrity with which they have been fulfilled. As it might be unjust to repeat these allegations until sustained by some show of sufficient testimony, I shall avoid publicity for the time being. The impression, however, is very decided that Mr. Seaman—who has just been renominated by the President—will encounter considerable difficulty before the Senate—zo much, indeed, as to embarras his confirmation gravely. Much will depend on the report of the Committee upon the pending inquiry, and they are resolved to probe the charges thoroughly.

Every Democratic caucus in the Senate appears Every Democratic caucus in the Senate appears

to be doomed to some disappointment. The adjourned one which was ordered to meet yesterday, was postponed again until next Monday. So day, was postponed again until next Monday. So the election of Printer still remains in abeyance. It is understood, however, that the objections recently raised against The Union have been materially obviated, and that Senator Hunter, who led the opposition on behalf of his kiusman of The Sentinel, is rather discouraged at the prospect of prosecuting this war further. The impression is getting to be general on all sides that Virginia might afford to allow one chance of speculation to pass without threatening the peace of the Union, or even disturbing the stability of the Administration. The morals of that school of politicians seem to have been acquired in the institution where Oliver Twist learned the habit of hunger, and to be stimulated by his short but significant ejaculation:
"More!" "more!" Virginia and the daughters
of the horse-leech are evidently connected by ties

While the English papers have been rampant at the charge of recruiting a foreign legion in the United States, the Provincial journals have manifested more regard for truth and propriety. Take the following citation from *The Montreal Argus* as an example. Speaking of the President's Mes-

sage, it says:
"The enlistment of soldiers in the United States for the British army during the past year, with the sanction of the British Government, is an set that cannot be too strongly reprobated. The remarks of the President on this flagrant insult to the ustional sovereignty, severe as they are, are less s than the occasion would have justified. The nation he represents has a right to demand not merely the cessation of the practice but signal

merely the cessation of the practice but significantly reparation for the injury inflicted."

This is strong language for a Canadian print, and the temper which it manifests will hardly commend it to the favor of My Lord Palmerston. In truth, there is no real unity of sentiment between the Crown and these Provinces. The interests of the latter are as clearly identified with ours as their geographical position renders their ultimate "absorption" as inevitable as the decrees of fate.

Our "Southern brethren" are terribly concerned least alarm excites every plantation to its utmos limits and sets every town agog with a sense of approaching horrors. They know well that the first blast of that bugle would be the signal for emancipation, and that no power we could inter-pose now would prevent a descent upon their cher-ished "institution." Mr. Boyce of South Carolina introduced a long preamble and resolutions in the House to-day, couched in this spirit, and urging organization as a necessary precaution to guard against impending calamities. He seemed to forget, however, if this urgency really existed it was quite competent for himself and half a dozen friends to obviate it by voting for the plurality Rumors of war are very convenient wh they may be employed to defeat Mr. Banks, but not so acceptable when they may be turned against

A brilliant party at Gov. Fish's to-night gives zest to the fashionable world. Mr. McClelland had crowded rooms last evening, and the pasteboards inform us that weeks to come are to be appropriated in the same way. A good deal of social crowding has become requisite, from the early advent of Lent, though the Washington world is not apt to be burdened with scruples of con-science where amusements and indulgence are at stake. INDEX.

FROZEN TO DEATH .- The Boston Herald states FROZES TO DEATH.—The Boston Reveals and that on Sunday morning the body of a men named Thomas McKeon was found on the road in West Dedbam. The unfortunate man was last seen about 9 clock at night, passing through the Village of West Dedham. He was about 25 years of age, and leaves

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856. The Democratic caucus, this afternoon, was excited and tempestuous. Mr. Richardson declined, and Mr. Orr was nominated for Speaker by a large majority. Mr. Cobb of Georgia wanted to run Mr. Richardson anyhow, but was overruled. He insisted on the reaffirmance of the platform, which was conceded. The plurality rule was proposed and voted down by only thirty-one to twenty-nine.

The Southern Americans have had a meeting, and resolved to stick to Mr. Fuller. They would go "Extra Billy" Smith, but not Mr. Orr, on the Richardson platform. Some of them may vote for Orr, if the plurality rule is adopted; others will not. We challenge them to prepose and adopt the rule.

SECOND DISPATCH. The Anti-Nebraska caucus, this evening, was more harmonious and determined than ever before. A Member introduced a resolution looking to a change of candidate, but after discussion withdrew it, declaring himself convinced and heartily with the majority. Three who have been esteemed shaky made speeches declaring themselves henceforth cordially for Banks. The caucus finally adjourned without day, it being settled that the Anti-Nebraska Members will vote solid for Banks till March 4, 1857, unless a Speaker shall in the meantime be chosen. If the various hostile parties combine to pass a resolution ruling our candidate out of the field, the true men will still vote steadily for Banks.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856. Mr. Buchanan writes that he will relinquish his nission on the 12th of February, whether a suceessor be nominated or not. He will appoint Mr. Campbell the Consul at London to the post of Chargé d'Affaires. There being no Secretary of Legation at the present juncture, this proceeding may temporarily embarrass our relations, as the intelligence of Mr. Crampton's recall will occupy Lord Palmerston at the same time.

No official answer has been received from Dennark on Mr. Marcy's proposition of the 3d of November to pay the cost of light-houses and buoys instead of the capitalization suggested from the other side, and now soon expected. The European Congress on this subject was abandoned, owing to political complications.

Mr. Orr's nomination by the Democratic caucus will not facilitate the organization of the House. The platform was reaffirmed to vindicate Mr. Richardson's withdrawal. The Southern Members will not take Orr, and therefore the triangular war will be unchanged until some new development.

## XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he was sincerely desirous that the House should be organized. It had been intimated here and elsewhere that there might be an election, if himself and other candidates should retire from the contest. The gentlemen with whom he acted would bear testimony that the position he occupied was not of his own seeking, but was one from which he was anxious to recede, to relieve the House from embarrassment. He would, if possible, withdraw his name te-day; but if not to-day, he would to-morrow.

Mr. DOWDELL offered a preamble declaratory of their dependence on and grafitude to Divine Providence for innumerable blessings, concluding with a resolution that the daily session be opened by prayer, and that the ministers of Washington be requested alternately to perform that solemn duty. Adopted.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Banks. 90 Fuller. 30

Richardson. 65 Campbell. 5

Porter, Cobb of Ala., Williams, and Pennington, 1 each. Necessary for a choice, 98.

Mr. RUST offered a resolution expressing, as the sense of the House, that if Mesers. Banks, Richardson and Fuller will prevent the use of their names after to-day, an insurmountable obstacle to the organiza-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

and Fuller will prevent the use of their names after to-day, an insurmountable obstacle to the organiza-tion of the House will be removed and the public interests thereby greatly promoted.

The House refused by a tie vote to lay this resolu

Motions to put the main question were also refused; onsequently the subject goes over till to-morrow. Adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.
The Democrats went into cancus immediately after the adjournment of the House, and after two hours' deliberation, Mr. Richardson having withdrawn, Mr. Orr was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Speaker, on the principles which governed the selection of the former at the first cancus. A proposition to vote for the plurality rule in case Messrs. Banks and Fuller, in addition to Richardson, shall withdraw, was rejected.
The Americans, meanwhile, held a cancus in one of the Committee rooms. They are willing to withdraw

The Americans, meanwhile, held a cancus in one of the Committee rooms. They are willing to withdraw Fuller, but insist on an organization on broad National grounds, and will strive to effect that object.

At the Anti-Nebraska caucus held in the evening, 83 members were present. After an hour's harmonious debate, it was resolved to stick to Banks, and the members separated in good spirits.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

In the House, to-day, the bill repealing the Liquor
Law was ordered to a second reading by a vote of 70

The House adopted a resolution tendering the thanks of the Legislature to Dr. Kane for his Arctic dis-

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.

Case No. 22—Jacob Kessell agt. The President and
Board of Directors of the Public Schools of St. Louis.

Judge Catron delivered the opinion of the Court in
this case, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court

f Missouri, with costs.

No. 41—The Widow and Heirs of Benjamin Poydras. No. 41—The Widow and Heirs of Benjamin Poydras de la Laude agt. The Treasurer of the State of Louisiana. Argued by Mr. Jarnin for plaintiffs and Mr. Benjamin for defendants.

No. 44—John B. Craighead et al. appellants, agt. Joseph E. and Alexander Wilson. Argument was continued by Miles Taylor for appellants.

MARINE DISASTER. MARINE DISASTER.

Bristol, (R. I.) Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1856.

The brig Maria, Capt. Gage, from Matanzas, arrived at this port, reports that on the 20th, off Block Island, a ship was observed under jury masts steering

West.

The ship Ontario, from Boston for Charleston, which
put into Newport dismasted, has repaired, and is
ready to set sail on the first wind.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE .... ALBANT, Jan. 23.

SENATE....ALEANT, Jan. 20.

RELATVIE TO LUNACY AND PAURERISM.

Mr. RICHARDSON was morning presented the report and memorial of several Superintendents of the Poor regarding lunacy and its relation to pauperism.

From this report it appears that a Committee of five was formed in conformity with resolutions, adopted at a Convention of Superintendents of the Poor, held at Syracuse in 1854, to inquire into the matter relating to the support and management of lunatics by the State, and to prepare a memorial to be presented to the Legislature. This Committee consider the present provisions made by the State and counties for lunatice unjust and remarkably productive of evil.

tive of evil.

In this connection the Committee present a tabular at time connection the extent of provision made by the State for pauper lunatics for twelve years, which shows that on an average 261 per year have been pro-

767 Mild. 714 Excitable. 745 Furious and dangerous. 745 Filthy Thirty-rix counties have separation of sexes, and

eight have not.
Two hundred and sixty-one in the county house

have been treated in an asylme.

Twenty-seven recovered after their return from an

Six hundred and twenty-one were self-supported be-

Six hundred and twenty-one were self-supported before becoming insene.

Sixty-two were paupers.

Twenty-nine females have become a county charge because of the insanity of the head of the family.

The Committee urge that, insanity being a disease susceptible of actual cure, every means to effect such cure should be resorted to by the State. They show that the recoveries at the Bloomingdale Asylum for the five years following 1850, averaged 42 in every 100; and for the five years following 1850, averaged 42 in every 100. They contend that the care of the State should not, however, be wholly given to the curable, but should be extended to the incurable as well. Those who are raving and filthy, confined in County houses, are, they say, too often the subjects of abuse and the most culpable neglect. They present statistics in proof of the economy of a provisional system by the State, the adoption of which they strenuously urge. They express the conviction that the number of pauper lunatics in 1860 will reach if not exceed 3,685. These will require to be supported at an annual cost of \$268,122, or an increase of \$113,568 These will require to be supported at an annual cost of \$268,122, or an increase of \$113,568 over the present expense. Consider, they say, the effect of a provisional system upon this estimate, as-suming the number of lunatic paupers in 1854, 2,123, to have been placed under treatment, and that 42 per event would recover. It would stand thus: Recovered, cent would recover. It would stand thus: Recovered, 891; incurable, 1,232. The estimated increase, which would swell this number in 1860 to 3,683, is 1,560; 75 per cent, of whom will, by prompt treatment, recover, in number 1,170. The remainder incurable, 390. The provisional system would therefore have accomplished, in 1860, a reduction of 2,061. In other words, 1,622 would require public support instead 3,683. The memorialists, in conclusion, recommend the immediate erection of two State Lunatic Asylums, so located that they may accommodate the largest number of insane at present unprovided for.

IN RELATION TO SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. SPENCER had leave to introduce the following bill:

ing bill: Ax Acr in relation to Sevings Banks and Institutions for Savings. The Property the State of New York

ple of the State of New York, represented to the State of New York, represented to State of States on the State of States of S or Institution for Savings to invest their deposits or accumulations in the parchase of any stocks or securities upon which, by the provisions of this section, they are authorized to loan their deposits. Frovided, that it shall not be lawful for such Savings Bank or Institution. For Savings to some originate the deposits, or the accumulations thereof, in shy other manner whatever.

Suc. 2. The several Savings Bank or Institutions for Savings now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated, shall on the first days of January. April, July and October in each year, or within ten days thereafter, make a report in writing to the Superinteadent of the Bank Department, which reject shall be verified by the oaths of the two principal officers thereof, and shall state therein the amount then loaned on bond and mortgage, and the value of the mortgaged premises; the amount invased in stocks, dealanting each particular kind of stock, and the cost and present market value of the same; the value of the real estate owned; the amount of cash on head or on deposite, with the names of the Banks or Institutions in which the same has been deposited, and the amount present market the amount of cash on head or on deposit, with the names of the Banks or Institutions in which the same has been deposited, and the amount present walls for the security of the stock, and the real estate owned; the amount of each one had upon stocks or our executives, the amount of such loan so made during the preceding three mounts, designating the nature and value of the security. The report of the lat of January in each year, shall also state the number of open accounts, the total amount of such security of an amount of principal and interest received and paid out, and the rate of interest paid to depositors for the year preceding them to of interest paid to depositors.

Suc. 3. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Bank Department to the laws relative to the Sevings Bank or Institution for Savings which in his judgment may be neces

certify to be just and reasonable.

SEC. 5. For any loss which shall result to depositors from learner investments made by any Savings Bank or Institution for Savings, in violation of law, the Trustees or Directors guilty of such violation shall be individually liable.

SEC. 6. All sets or parts of acts, so far as the same are inconstraint with the provisions of this set, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This set shall take effect immediately.

sitent with the provisions of this set, are herrby repealed.

SEC. 7. This set shall take effect immediately.

THE STATE CENSUS.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill in relation to the State Census, which provides that the Treasurer shall pay such sums of money as may be necessary, not exceeding \$8,000, to pay for the preparation for publication of the results of the State Census of 1855.

A NEW BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to incorporate George W. Bethung, Maurice E. Viele, Isaac Ferris, Stephen Van Rensseiner, Clarkson F. Crosby, Thos. M. Strong, and their associates, under the title of the "Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church." The object of said corporation shall be the publication of such works, permanent or periodical, as are adapted to promote sound learning and true religion; and all works pertaining to the history, government, doctrines and religious literature of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, and of other evangelical denominations, and the sale and circulation of such works in the United States and elsewhere. The capital of the corporation is fixed at \$15,000.

THE FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES BY ADVER-

THE FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES BY ADVER-

THE FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. NOXON introduced a bill amending the law on this subject, by providing that by delivering a copy of a notice of forcelosure, at least 12 weeks prior to the time therein specified for the sale, to the Clerk of the County in which the mortgaged premises are situated, who shall immediately affix the same in a book prepered and kept by him for that purpose, and who shall also enter into said book, at the bottom of such notice, the time of receiving and affixing the same, duly subscribed by said Clerk, and shall indorse such notice to the name of the mortgagor, for which service the Clerk shall be entitled to a fee of 25 cents. An effidavit of the publication of such notice of sale and of a notice of postponement, may be made by the printer of the newspaper in which the same was inserted, and the affidavit of the affixing a copy of such notice so affixed during the time required, and an affidavit of the serving a copy of such notice on the persons entitled to service thereof may be made by the person who served the same.

It will be seen that the object of the bill is to do

person who served the same.

t will be seen that the object of the bill is to do

It will be seen that the object of the bill is to do away with the necessity of posting the advertisements in the halls of court-houses.

AMENDING THE MUTUAL INSURANCE LAW.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill amendatory of the act in relation to "Mutual Fire-Insurance Companies," passed April 17, 1851. The proposed amendment is as.

No member of any Mutual Fire-Insurance Company, organ and under the Issue of this North Company. the memoer of any Mittael Fire-Insurance Company, organized under the laws of this State, shall be allowed to vote by proxy for a Director or Directors of any such Company, except member or members thereof who may reade in any other caunty than the one in which the office of the Company is located.

QUEENS COUNTY TAXES. Mr. RIDER introduced a bill extending the time for the Collection of Taxes in Queens County, to the 25th day of March prox.

THE BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK.
The Annual Report of this Institution was received his morning, which shows the following figures: Number of depositors 38,742
Amount received, 1355 2517,562

THE EAST RIVER BANK. Mr. SPENCER gave notice of a bill (the provisions of which have been petitioned for by those interested) authorizing a reduction of the capital stock of this Bank to the sum of \$313,918, and to fix and reduce

the nominal value of the shares now held by the stock-holders to \$58 each.

the nominal value of the shares now held by the stock-holders to \$33 each.

CLOSING A STREET IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. C. P. SMITH introduced a bill providing that all that portion of South Tenth street, in the City of Brooklyn, late City of Williamsburgh, lying east of the casterly side of Fourth street, shall be closed, and the cowners of the adjacent premises may enter upon the same and occupy it as in their first and former estate.

IN RELATION TO FORCIBLE ENTRIES, ETC.

Mr. SICKIES introduced a bill amending the Revised Statutes to relation to Forcible Entries and Petainers and Sumroary Proceedings to recover possession of lands. The first amendment has ror its object to compet the attendance of Jurors. With regard to Summary Proceedings to recover possession of lands, the amendment provides that the magistrate having cognizance of the matter may compet the attendance of a person summoned, by fire or otherwise, in the same manner and to the same extent as is now provided by law in civil actions before Justices' Courts.

A BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUDSON AT ALBANY.

More than a dozen petitions were received in the Scante this morning, praying for the passage of a law

A BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUDSON AT ALBANY. More than a dozen petitions were received in the Senate this morning, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Hudson at Albany. They came from all parts of the State, and it is said they are merely ploneers to the myriads of like prayers that are now on their way to the Capital. But while the friends of the measure are engaged precuring signatures to their petitions, its opponents are far from being inactive. Many are already to be found in the lobbies "counting noses," and openly exfound in the lobbies "counting noses," and openly ex-pressing a conviction of their ability to "put out of joint" a sufficient number to defeat the bill.

Mr. UPHAM is said to be the leader of the advo-

Mr. UPHAM is said to be the leader of the advocates of the bill; and much reliance (justly) is placed
on his ability as a legislative tactician. Upon the
presentation of three petitions for the bridge, by residents of the Bowery, New-York, this morning, quite
a little excitement was created as to what reference
should be given them. The Troy representative (Mr.
BEIGGS) moved them to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. This was seconded by Messrs.
BEOOKS and J. A. SMITH, and opposed by Messrs.
UPHAM, LEE and KELLEY—the latter triging that
the proper reference was the Committee on Roads
and Bridges.

The Yeas and Nays were then had on the motion,
with the following result:

with the following result:
YEAS-Messrs, Bellinger, Briggs, Brooks, Clark, Hotchkiss,
Nichols, Rider, A. M. Smith, J. A. Smith, Spencer, Sweet-11.
NAYS-Messrs, Bradford, Cuyler, Ferdou, Haie, Haisted,
Kelly, Lee, Madden, Nexen, Richardson, Sickles, Tawne, Upham, Wadaworth, White-15.

ham, Wadeworth, White—15.

The petitions were then referred to the Committee en Roads and Bridges.

This result is considered a cause for congratulation, and full of significance, by the advocates for the

Mr. BROOKS moved a resolution requiring the Trustees of Trinity Church to report forthwith the facts regarding that institution, called for by the resolution

regarding that institution, called for by the resolution adopted by the last Senate.

Objections being raised to the peremptoriness of the resolution, the 1st day of February was substituted as a modification, and thus the resolution passed.

BILLS REPORTED ON FAVORABLY.

To exempt the New-York Historical Library site and edifice from cale under execution.

To renew the Charter of the New-York College of Fharmacy.

TO PREVENT PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Mr. BROOKS gave notice that he would soon introduce a bill for the effectual prevention of prize-fighting, the pitting of game animals, &c.

Also, of a bill to incorporate the Honduras Interoceanic Steam and Railway Company.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:
In relation to Flankroads and Turnpike Resds.
For the relief of James D. Gill.

In relation to Plankroads and Turnpike Roads.
For the relief of James D. Gill.
To fix the time and place for bolding the Annual Town-Meeting in the Town of Colesville, Broome County.
To amend the Act Incorporating the Brooklyn City Hospital.
To provide payment for the removal of cortain coarse Sait-Vata in Syneuse.
For the relief of Mary Jame Johnson.
An Executive Session of fifteen minutes' duration now ensued, after which
The bill for the relief of H. G. Hotchkies was read and passed.

passed.

Also the bill relative to the Loaning of certain United States

Managed Associated with the State for safe keeping. Messeys deposited with the State for sate keeping.

ANOTHER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. NICHOLS gave notice that he would introduce a bill providing for the erection, by the State, of a Lunatic Asylum in some of the river counties.

ASSEMBLY.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. DYER.

A communication was received from the Hon. B.

BAILEY, declining the position assigned him by the Chair, of Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Bridges.
Mr. Prescott was named by the CHAIR to fill the

vacancy.

A number of petitiens were received on local subjects.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. PRESCOTT reported the bill authorizing the School Trustees in Herkimer County to purchase maps of that county.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. GRAY-To facilitate the assessment and col-

lection of taxes.

Also, compelling Insurance Companies to report in detail their expenditures.

Mr. COLE—To amend the Charter of the Village of Mcdina.

Mr. WILTSE—For the redemption of real estate in
New-York City sold for assessment for Croton water

Mr.HANFORD-To incorporate the Williamsburgh Fire Company.

Mr. MATTICE—That attorneys and counselors of

Mr. WARNER-Relative to rights of married wo

Mr. BRADY—To impose tells on railroads.
Mr. DUGANNE—To establish a Court of Judicial Mr. DUGANNE—To establish a Court of Judicial Record in New-York City.
Mr. BREVOORT—For the relief of Census Mar-shals in the City of New-York.
Mr. SHEA—To confirm the official acts of the Su-perintendent of the Poor in Richmond County.
Mr. DENNISTON—To erect the County of Can-

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD-To amend the Revised

Statutes in relation to disorderly persons.

Also, relative to sending in the Annual Reports of Academies subject to the visitation of the Regents.

Mr. HAKES—To increase the salaries of Matrons at

Mr. B. SMITH-To exempt from taxation Lands o Mr. B. SMITH—To exempt from taxation Lands of Agricultural Societies used for shows.
Mr. SNOW—To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the Town of Lenex, Madison County.
Mr. I. WOOD—To erect the County of Highland from parts of Orange and Ulster Counties.
Mr. ANTHON—Enabling Executive Officers of New York City to obtain woof.

New-York City to obtain proofs.
Also, relative to the Street Department in the City
of New-York.
Mr. SPINOLA-To establish a Steam Ferry be-

Mr. SPINULA—To establish a Scalin Ferry between Brookbeyer and New-York.

A CHARTER FOR NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. DAWSON introduced his bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York. It is almost verbatim the Charter of 1830. The following is a synopsis

it:
1. The legislative power of the city is vested in a Board of Assistants, who together shall form A ne registative power of the city is vested in a Board of Addermen and a Board of Assistants, who together shall form the Common Council of the city. These Boards shall consist of one representative from each ward to each Board. They shall hold office for one year, and no person shall be eligible who is not a resident of the ward in which he is elected. 2. The members shall be elected on the second Tuesday of April, and be sworn in on the second Tuesday in May there-siter.

iter.
3. Members are to be classified in the usual way by drawings.
4. The first election is to take place on the second Tuesday in pril, 1856, and those in office are to remain until the elected

tre sworn in.

3. The Board to have power to direct special elections to supb. The Aldermen and Assistants are to receive as compense

sheen from meetings due times; in which case they are to be paid a pre-rate allowance.

7. Board meet in separate chambers, and a majority shall constitute a quorum. They shall appoint a President and Clerk, keep a journel, &c. The proceedings shall be published, with Yess and Nays on all questions taken.

8. Each Beard can compel the attendance of members and expel members by a vote of two thirds.

9. Stated and occasional meetings shall be fixed by each body.

10. One Board may reject the other's ordinances or resolutions.

11. No member shall hold any other office, pay for which comes from the city treasury, or be directly or indirectly interested in contracts.

from the city treasury, or he directly or indirectly interested in contracts.

12. Makes attempts to bribe Membors punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding ten years, or fine not exceeding \$10,000, or both, in the discretten of the Court. Members accepting bribes are disqualified from helding any effice under the Charter, and liable to insprisonment in this state Prison not exceeding ten years, as a time not exceeding \$5,000. Every person offending against this provision shall be a competent witness against the other.

13. Requires the Mayor's approval to all acts, and gives him the vote power.

the veto power.

14. Majority of both bodies required to pass a vetoed act.

15. If not returned with the objections of the Mayor, the act will take effect in ten days, without its being signed.

16. Neither the Mayor or Recorder shall be a member of the

the life the Mayor or Recorder shall be a member of the Common Council.

17. The President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor in case of vacancy or absence.

18. Mayor to communicate in message annually recommendations, &c.

19. Annual and occasional appropriations shall be made by 19. Annual and occasional appropriation. The Common Council shall not have surfacely to borrow any money whatever on the creating without such an appropriation. The Common Council shall not have surfacely to borrow any money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such lean shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature. It shall be the duty of the Corporation of the council to publish, two months before an annual election, mon Council to publish, two months before an annual election, and dependitures. The afull and detailed statement of receipts and oxpenditures. The executive business of the Corporation shall be performed by distinct departments, to be organized by the Common Council. Sufficient security shall be required from efficials, and the Glerk of the Boarn of Aldermen shall also be Clerk of the Common Council.

THE NEW-TORK FIRE WARDENS.

Mr. RIELLY brought in a bill to amend the Act for the more effectual prevention of fires in New-York, which provides that the Fire Wardens shall be furnished by the Common Council with an office, supplied with requisite furniture. This office is to be kept open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Sundays. The Cormon Council shall also, on the recommendation of the Fire Wardens, appoint a clerk, who shall receive a salary of \$500 per annum.

the Fire Wardens, appoint a clerk, who shall receive a salary of \$500 per annum.

CORPORATIONS SELLING OBLIGATIONS.

Mr. VAN SANTVOORD brought in a bill which provides that whenever Corporations shall sell its obligations for the payment of money loaned, or shall borrew money on much obligations, the fact that such obligation shall have been negotiated for less than its par value, or at a rate of interest greater than seven per cert, shall not be set up in defense in any cuit; nor shall the validity of such obligation be contested by reason of such rate of sale or interest.

PAY OF MECHANICS AND LABORERS.

Mr. REED brought in a bill to fix the per diem-pay of mechanics and laborers in the absence of any special agreement. He fixes the pay of mechanics at \$2 per day, and of laborers \$1 %.

Mr. CURTIS, to repeal an act relative to bridges over Croton River in Westchester County.

Also, to incorporate the Firemer of the Town of Morrisania.

Mr. DENNISTON, requiring County Clerks and

Also, to theorperate the Firemen of the Town or Morrisania.

Mr. DENNISTON, requiring County Clerks and Sarrogates to make transcripts of certain papers.

Mr. HANFOKD, in relation to convict labor in the State Prisons.

Mr. DIXON, to designate the rank of Brigade Inspectors in the New-York State Militia.

Mr. B. SMITH, to change the name of the Susquehanna Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. MEAD, authorizing the Formation of Town Insurance Companies.

Insurance Companies.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ODELL, that the Clerk furnish the Committee on Ways and Means with latest copy of R. S. Referred to the Committee on Expenditures of the

N. Referred to the Committee on Expenditures of the House.

Also, that the Secretary of State report to this House the cause of delay in reporting the compilation of all laws relative to the assessment and collection of taxes; and whether it is to the interest of the State to complete the work. Adopted.

Mr. DAWSON—Appointing Jerome Dwyer a Doorkeeper. Laid on the table.

Mr. CASE moved that the appointments made by the Clerk of officers, prior to the organization, be confirmed. Adopted.

firmed. Adopted.

Mr. CARPENTER moved the usual supply of

Mr. CARENTER have
red books. Laid over.
Mr. DAWSON moved that John Perry of New-York
be appointed Keeper of the Assembly Chamber. Laid
on the table.
Mr. REED moved a joint committee to examine into
the affairs of the public institutions of New-York City.

Laid on the table.

Mr. SIMONS—That the Committee on Militia and Public Defenses inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the soldiers of 1812-14 to obtain Mr. CARFENTER moved that the Committee on

Mr. CARPENTER moved that the Committee on Claims, before reporting, require a full statement from claimants, verified by oath. Adopted.

Mr. SNOW moved the appointment of Thomas E. Osborn Doorkeeper. Laid over.
On motion of Mr. RIELLY, the recolution passed yesterday referring so much of the Governor's Message as relating to the suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime to a Select Committee, was reconsidered and the resolution was laid on the table.
The House then went into Committee, Mr. ODELL in the Chair, on the Governor's Message.
On metion of Mr. B. SMITH, the various subjects were referred to the appropriate Committees.
Mr. B. BAILEY then moved that the Committee rise and report progress. Carried.
The House then adjourned.

STATE ENGINEER'S CANAL REPORT. From The Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 23.

The Report is full, clear and methodic, and presents views of the improvement policy, which are broad and statesmanlike. The Engineer's well-reasoned conclusion, that the Enlarged Eric Canal have no need to be protected against the railroad or other competition, will meet the sense of the best business men of the State, and will serve to confirm the wise policy which established this great enterprise.

The Report assumes that there will be a deficiency in the means provided by the Constitution for the completion of the public works, of about \$2,500,000. This deficiency, if it should exist, Mr. Clark recommends should be met by a direct half mill tax, which would produce about \$700,000 per annum.

The Report also contains some valuable suggestions in regard to the Superintendence of Repairs, under the contract system. The State Engineer is of opinion that the duty should be confided to the Canal Commissioners rather than to persons to be selected by the

that the duty should be confided to the Canal Commissioners rather than to persons to be selected by the Canal Board.

Mr. Clark reiterates his hitherto expressed opinions in favor of the sale of the public works. But this point is not pressed, as he evidently partakes of the general sentiment that the necessity for such a disposition of the canals would be deeply humiliating.

The views expressed in regard to the appraisal of canal damages, and other matters connected with the canal policy of the State, will commend themselves to the attention of the public.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

THE GERMANS AND SLAVERY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In an article headed "The Germans and Slavery" in your paper of the 22d inst., I find you take the ground that Germans are "virtual and prac-cal uphoiders of Slavery." How far this will apply to Germans throughout the United States, I know not; but from personal knowledge, gained by many years but from personal knowledge, gained by many years' residence in Missouri, I am convinced that you are correct so far as applies to the Cutsolic Germans of that State. Commence at St. Louis, follow the Missouri, Osage and Gasconade rivers, and wherever you find Catholic Germans possessing farms of any size, you will (with but few exceptions) find them owners of slaves. So with the inland counties near and adjacent to Kansas.

If such is the case in Missouri, I see no reason why it will not with equal force apply to Germans in other States. Yours.

DEATH OF LADY ELLESBOROUGH.-It is strange to watch how those who at different times occupy a large space for the moment either in public fame or publi scandal, disappear suddenly from the scene and are forgotten, as the wave of time passes over, until again they rise at some distant spot, where one least expects to find them. This thought is brought to our mind on reading the last news from Asia of the death in Arabia of Lady Ellenborough, one who at one time was the star of London fashion, and whose beauty and wit, the champegne of conversation, full of sparkle and vivacity, gathered round her all that was distinguished in English society. Among her special admirers were George Canning and the Duke of Wellington, but to the discovery of her amours with Prince Schwartzenberg, which led to a rial that some years since cre-ated an intense sensation among the aristocratic circles of Europe, was owing her separation and divorce from her haughty and arrogant lord, who became so memorable by the pomp and majesty of his short rule in India. For years she had not been heard of, when now we find her an Eastern Zuleika and the victim of a harem's revenge. It is said she has been assassinated in Arabia by "Le Harem d'un cheik Arabe." How beyond all fiction would be the romance of such a life if faithfully told!

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE APRICA.

PEACE PROSPECTS NOT SO BRIGHT Russia Determined to Prosecute

CONSOLS 88 5-8 TO 86 7-8.

War.

The British and North American Mail steamstiff Africa, from Liverpool on Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., arrived off Sandy Hook about 1 o'clock or Wednesday morning, the 23d, but owing to the ice is the harbor did not reach her dock until \$1 o'clock.

The United States Mail steamer Baltic arrived at Liverpool at 91 o'clock on Tuesday, the 8th.

The America sailed from Liverpool Salurday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The intelligence by this arrival consists merely of

an extension of the previously prevailing peacerumors.

Nothing definite is yet known from St. Potersburg. Speculations continue to be contradictory. Interviews had taken place between Counts Nesselrode and Esterhazy, but the main questions at issue had not bee

The expectation from Russia is neither a refusal nor acceptance, but such a modified counter-preposition as may give rise to negotiation and delay. On the other hand the Palmerston Cabinet must meet Parliament early in next mouth, with a decided announcem either of peace or war. As regards France, rumor re-ports the tene of the French Government as again more wardke, but this feeling may be increased or diminished by the decision of the Allied Council of War, about to open its session in Paris.

Russian preparations to continue the conflict are on a larger scale than ever. Briefly, the hopes of peace have received little or no confirmation. From the Crimea there is nothing of importance. On the 22d of December the French blew up one of the five docks of Sevastopol, and reduced that fine work to a heap

Affairs in Asia Minor are unchanged.

Various items of intelligence will be found below. In the Liverpool Corros market buyers are timic and holders eager; the business of the three days has been 18,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken on speculation and 1,000 for export. The market is dull, and

while some authorities report prices as "unchanged," others quote id. @id. decline since Friday.

Breadstuffs are in better demand. Wheat at an advance of 2d. P bushel, and FLOUR 6d. to 9d. dearer. Holders of INDIAN CORN demanded an advance which was not acceded to by buyers. BEEF in rather more request. Pork still neglected. BACON unchanged. LARD rather easier. Rosis freely offered at 4/6.

Consols are about 86 786, the slight advance having arisen from some heavy purchases having been made by those who had oversold.

STATE OF EUROPE. From Our Own Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1658.

The preparations for the next Baltic campaign are on a gigantic scale. The destruction of the tion of the shied force in the Turkish waters, and a fleet of two hundred and odd gun-boats and mortar-boats is building in the principal dock yards of England, to be ready, equipped, armed and manned before the middle of April. Sir Edmund Lyons, the favorite of Lord Palmerston, is to take the shiet command, and four of the most dashing officers are to lead the gun-boat dotilla against Croustadt, which by a system of relays is to be bembarded, if necessary, for six weeks, withcut one hour's intermission. The Russian organ, Le Nord, rails at these plans, and assumes that even if the fortifications of Cronstadt could be destroyed, an attack on St. Petersburg would still be very hazardous; and that even if successful, the allied army would have to be reembarked in Autumo, and evacuate the capital as soon the ice drives the fleets out of the Baltic, or at least pre-

vents them from victualing the army. The principal points around St. Petersburg, APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856.
Notaries Public—Robert Haight, Cuba, Allegany
Co.; Joel H. Prescott, Newark, Wayne, Co.; Stephen
C. Lewis, Lockport, Niagara Co.; Joseph H. Withay,
Cortlandville, Cortland Co.; G. H. Fairchild, Waverly, Tioga Co.; Alonzo M. Wightman, Horsehoads,
Chemung Co.; Alonzo M. Van Nostrand, Evan's
Mills, Jefferson Co.; Daniel S. Read, Canajoharie,
Montgomery Co.; Hiram Walworth, jr., Plattsburgh,
Clinton Co.; Joseph C. Lawrence, Calvin Noyes,
Francis H. Dykers of New-York.
Loas Commissioners—Henry Thomas, Columbia,
Herkimer Co.; Stephen D. Taylor, Castile, Wyoming Co. niche the Baltic coasts and the Moscow Railroad, the crewn for volunteers to form one more French papers express much disappointment at such barren results, for the war is not popular in France, and everybed, wishing to make a rapid fortune by speculation on the Stock Exchange, decontinuation of the struggle solely to the obstinacy and warlike spirit of England. The French be here that England has far more vital interested at stake in the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey than France; and that Napoleon, for the sake of the English alliance, sheds the blood of France in order to consolidate the Indian Empire for England.

As soon as an answer arrives from St. Petersburg. that is to say in about a fortnight, or even before that time, a great Council of War is to be held at that time, a great Council of War is to be held at Paris. Fellissier was to be present, but some suspicious measurements of Frince Corchakoff detain him in the Crimea, and, therefore, Gen. Martinepre will take his place in Paris. The Russiana, less fearful of a Winter campaign than the Althou, earn to prepare for the offensive, while they have enormously increased the strength of the north forts of Sevastopol. Lately they have asided important defenses to the fortifications above Inkermann, and have summasked new batteries on the left of the Chermaya. the left of the Chernaya.

While the Linglish papers continue to publish

While the linglish papers continue to publish impossible communications from Russia about the collapse of trade and the general exhaustion of all classes, and congratulate themselves on the health, state of English commerce, there is not a comfortable is ling on Change. The drain of bullion from the Eank continues, and the supplies from Australia are regularly bought up by Kothachild for the Bank of France as soon as they arrive. The continuation of the war must lead to new loans both in France and England, which cannot but dis turb the Money market, and may necessitate the repeal or medification of Sir Robert Pee's Carroney Act. As to private speculation, the house of Rothschilds wages war against the Credit Mobilier of Paris, and having succeeded in supplanting Messra. Perreirs, Eichthal & Morny at Vienus, they are now trying to do the same at Madrid. The old banking monopolists are not willing to give up their despotic away to the socialist disciples of the late St. Simon, and oppose, therefore, the Credit late St. Simon, and oppose, therefore, the Credit Mobilier at the Unurse of Paris, in the Ministerial Contrils of Victora, and the Committee-room of the Cortes at Madrid. Still the St. Simonist financial system has triumphed, even where its representatives the Mesera. Perreira, were defeated, since the Kothachilds must adopt their plans, and LETTER FROM SENATOR TOOMS,—Mr. Toomby of Georgia, who boasted that he would yet call the roll of his slaves on Burker Hill, in despite of all efforts of Massachusetts to the contrary, writes that he will peturo at the Tremout Temple, on Thursday evening next. We are requested to state that those who paid and mission fee to hear Mr. Hilliard, will be admitted an admission fee to hear Mr. Hilliard, will be admitted an admission fee to hear Mr. Hilliard, will be admitted an admission fee to hear Mr. Hilliard, will be admitted an admission fee to hear Mr. Hilliard, will be admitted an admission fee to hear Mr. Hilliard, will be admitted an admission fee to hear Mr. Hilliard, will be admitted an admission fee to hear Mr. Hilliard, will be admitted an admission fee to hear Senator Toombs. His letter, says The Boston Thiegraph, is as follows:

"Washington (D. C.) Saturday, Jan. 19, 1856.

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